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1873

149-17

State Adver

The Evening Post

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873

NO. 46

VOL. VII.

The Evening Post.

Published every afternoon except Sunday.
AMES L. MANN, Editor and Proprietor
Subscription.

1873.

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We will sell our entire

RETAIL STOCK AT COST,

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A FRESH AND COMPLETE STOCK

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B. WEILL,

June 26, 1873

28-44

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ALEX. OLDFHAM, Proprietor.

Sept. 27

13-13

S. H. MANNING

The Evening Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Saturday July 12th, 1873.



It is said that a company has been formed in New York city to introduce the system of steam towage on the canals in New York State. There has been but one experiment of the system in this country, when a short cable was laid in the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Lockport. It was soon abandoned, but this must have been on account of a lack of means in the company, which was to extend its cable to Troy; for the system of steam towing by cable is in successful operation in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the river Seine in France, for towing boats between Havre and Paris. The principal of the system is the same as that of running a train of cars except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable lies at the bottom of the canal and is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it in no wise interferes with the navigation of the canal by other boats. The Buffalo *Advertiser* estimates that six boats, can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at a cost of \$240, while the cost of towing the same number of mules is \$735. The introduction of steam-towage would, therefore, have its favorable influence on the transportation question in this proportion.

(Condensed from the Raleigh News.)

Educational Convention.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, the President Hon W H Battle, in the chair.

Prayer by Rev Dr Atkinson, of Virginia.

Governor Caldwell asked that his name be registered from Burke instead of Wake.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Hon John W Norwood proceeded to deliver an essay on

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, which came up to the standard of the excellent writings of this gentleman.

At the conclusion of the essay, Prof McIver offered a motion to restrict debate to ten minutes length on any subject before the convention.

Dr Craven, Gov Caldwell, and J H Harris, of Wake, opposed the motion which was withdrawn by the mover.

Reports of committees being in order Major Lingham submitted the report from the committee on

COMMON SCHOOLS

and reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution in reference to the present school law of the State and other resolutions, regret that the time allowed them within which to report, has been inadequate to a proper discharge of the important duties assigned them. They can only state in general terms that the great want is that of a proper public zeal on the subject of education, and the means necessary for the support of schools.

It appears that there are about three hundred and fifty thousand children in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and that the law provides an annual school fund of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making about seventy cents for each child.

The constitution requires that a free public school shall be taught four months each year in every school district in the State.

The law provides, that the question of levying an additional school tax shall be submitted to the qualified voters in each county separately.

The committee are informed that very few counties in the State have voted for the additional tax, so that seventy cents a year for each year is all that the law provides for carrying on the schools, according to the requirements of the constitution. It is needless to say that the means provided is altogether inadequate to the end.

These additional facts are striking and suggestive. The population of the State in the year 1870 was 1,071,361. Of this population there were 397,690 persons who could not read and write—166,397 whites and 230,000 colored.

There are about 350,000 children in the State, 230,000 of them are white; 120,000 are colored.

In that year, 65,301 white children and 11,419 colored, attended school.

The Report of the Superintendent of Education shows that there were last year in public schools about 50,681 children—34,294 white and 16,387 colored, and 7,053 in private schools.

In the year 1860, 110,076 children attended school.

In the year 1850, 100,808 attended school.

The committee beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. That the dignity and importance

of the Educational interest of a people cannot be overestimated, and they may never be neglected but at the hazard of consequences which no friend of humanity can contemplate without fearful apprehension.

2. That the general Educational interests of this State are deplorable and alarming in a high degree, and are such as to require and command the noblest and most self-sacrificing efforts of every true son of North Carolina to relieve her from such serious embarrassment.

3. That the chairman of this convention appoint a committee of seven members, charged with the following duties:

1st. To prepare and have published and circulated throughout the State an address to the people, in which it shall be shown that the small amount of money the State does raise by annual taxation for educational purposes can be most beneficially used by the establishment, in each school district, of a common school, in which shall be taught spelling, reading, writing, primary geography, and the elementary rules of arithmetic at least; and that said school be kept up at least during four months of the year; and that the text books for the use of said schools shall be furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2d. That the committee shall correspond with members of the General Assembly upon this subject, and shall memorialize the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

4. That in the judgment of this Convention national aid should be extended to the States for the promotion of education, and particularly popular education, and that the chair appoint a committee of — to memorialize Congress on this subject.

5. That this Convention respectfully and earnestly request and urge every friend of the State, the people, and particularly the clergy, all public speakers and the press, to be zealous and constant in making efforts to arouse the whole people to a realizing sense of the paramount importance of Education, and especially of common schools, and of the overruling necessity for universal, active and cordial co-operation among them to the rising and coming generations, and thus avoid the blight and disgrace of ignorance.

A lengthy and interesting discussion ensued on the adoption of the report.

Professor McIver moved to strike out resolution three.

Hon T C Fuller replied in advocacy of the adoption of the report as it was. Captain Dugger, of Warren, opposed the resolution principally on account of the prescribed time for the operation of the schools.

Major Bingham was in favor of the resolution and ably advocated the adoption of the resolution as a whole.

Hon J W Norwood rose to make a suggestion only, not a speech.

Mr R C Badger stated the temper of the present Legislature, of which he was a member, in regard to the matter now under discussion; that it would not in his opinion levy a larger tax for school purposes, and to utilize what we have now, he would favor the adoption of the report as a whole.

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Rev Mr Mangum offered an amendment to the resolution, which was afterwards withdrawn, and by agreement between the committee, Mr Mangum and others, the resolution was amended by striking out and inserting certain words.

W W Peebles, Esq, of Northampton, and Professor McIver still opposed the resolution.

Mr Peebles, in his able argument, said that the sentiments uttered by his friend, Mr Fuller, and the other gentlemen on that side of the question, met his hearty concurrence; but he disagreed with them in their conclusions.

Pending further discussion, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m.

SECOND SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, the President in the chair.

The discussion on the third resolution of the report of the committee on common schools was renewed, Messrs McIver and Fuller participating.

The report, with a slight alteration of the third resolution, was unanimously adopted.

Rev Neill McKay, from the committee on the University, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That the revival of the University of North Carolina, at the earliest practicable moment, is essential to the thorough improvement in the education of the people of the State.

J M Lovejoy, of Wake, advocated in some well timed remarks the adoption of the report and resolution, in which he pressed upon the Convention the importance of the revival of the University.

These additional facts are striking and suggestive. The population of the State in the year 1870 was 1,071,361. Of this population there were 397,690 persons who could not read and write—166,397 whites and 230,000 colored.

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Rev Neill McKay made an able and lengthy speech in support of the resolution. He was glad to see the liberality displayed by the Presidents of the denominational colleges, present in the body of the convention, and also the leading Ministers of the various churches, towards the revival of the University.

Mr Argo offered a resolution that in the resuscitation of the University all political or church influence will be removed.

Pending further discussion, the Convention adjourned till 8:30 o'clock p.m.

A reporter for a western paper speaking of a certain fair creature, remarked that "the profusion and color of her hair would lead one to look upon it as though it was span by the nimble fingers of the easy hours, as they glided through the bright June days, when many rays of light had caught in the meshes, and were content to go no further." This is better than saying the girl's hair was red.

The Tarboro *Southerner* says parties from Pitt report that a portion of that county, embracing an area of six miles in length and three in width, was on Friday last visited by a most terrible destructive hail storm. Within the space noticed the crops were entirely destroyed, and scarcely a vestige of anything green left. We were unable to ascertain the exact portion of the county so awfully visited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of New Hanover will be held at their Bank House on Monday, the 21st Inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of authorizing an increase to the Capital Stock of the Bank, to take effect on August 1st.

By order of the Board of Directors, July 12th S D WALLACE, Cashier.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY & TREASURER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12, 1873.

Major Bingham was in favor of the resolution and ably advocated the adoption of the resolution as a whole.

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Prospectus for 1873.

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1873.

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J. O. H. NUTALL,

Publisher of Our Weekly,

Charlotte, N. C.

July 23 5tf

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FOR SALE!

THREE LOTS ON SIXTH STREET BE-

tween Church and Castle streets, 30x165

feet each, for sale.

Apply to

JAMES & BROWN,

Real Estate Agents.

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Read! Read! Read!

GREAT DISCOVERY.

BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL

PAINT!

MADE FROM PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL AND ZINC!

"CHEMICALLY COMBINED."

CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE!

MIXED READY FOR USE. SOLD BY THE GALLON

ONE GALLON COVERS 20 SQUARE YARDS, 2 COATS!

Specimens of Different Colors can be seen at This Office!

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS!

WILL LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG AS THE BEST LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. SOLD BY THE GALLON.

One Gallon Covers Twenty Square Yards, Two Coats

"SPECIMEN AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED GRATIS."

We especially call the attention to the following testimonials of the Paint:

C. P. Knight, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have used Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint on my

dwelling last Spring, and am much pleased with it, and it looks as well now as when

first painted, and consider it a good Paint. Yours, truly, A. H. STRASBAUGH.

THE PLAINS, FAUGUER CO., Va., Feb. 6th, 1873.

Mr. C. P. Knight—Sir: The Paint came safely to hand as ordered—two kegs each gallon each. As practice was slack, I did the job myself. Two weeks, (not constant work,) completed the house two coats. The last coat I applied thick, and it is now generally conceded that for enamel-like hardness, and harmony of colors, there is not a handsomer job in the place. I saved sixty-five dollars by the operation, which is an item just now with Southern people. It will be generally adopted in the South, and I am sure it will be a great success. I have very recently

had a great many inquiries concerning it, and I am sure it will be adopted in every state.

It is a great advantage in that it is perfectly dry and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers.

It is quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work.

It is perfectly durable, and its great permanence is a great advantage.

It is perfectly safe, and its permanence is a great advantage.

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